

## Status and Trends of NJ Coastal Wetlands Monitoring and Sea Level Rise

(NJ MACWA Highlights)









Establish an integrated wetlands monitoring and assessment program in the Delaware Bay and Barnegat Bay Estuaries and beyond.

To understand the effects of multiple stressors on salt marshes from a regional perspective.







THE ACADEMY
OF NATURAL SCIENCES
of DREXEL UNIVERSITY



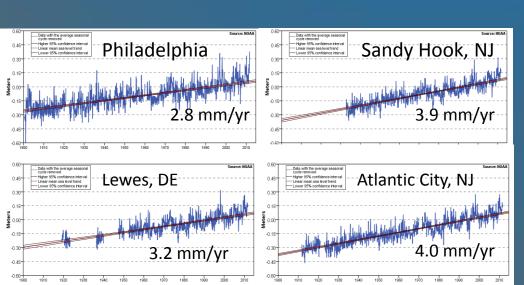
## **Causes for Concern**

#### **ALTERED LANDSCAPE**

- Coastal development
- Altered sediment load
- Increased nutrient load
- Direct human alterations

#### **RELATIVE SEA LEVEL RISE**

- Salinity, tide range increase







## Coastal Wetlands & Sea-Level Rise

 Tidal marsh survival depends on a balance between the forces leading to their creation (mineral and organic sediment accumulation) and the forces leading to their deterioration (sea-level rise, subsidence and wave erosion).

 The critical factor controlling wetland sustainability is the rate of vertical development (accretion) compared to the local relative sea-level rise rate.

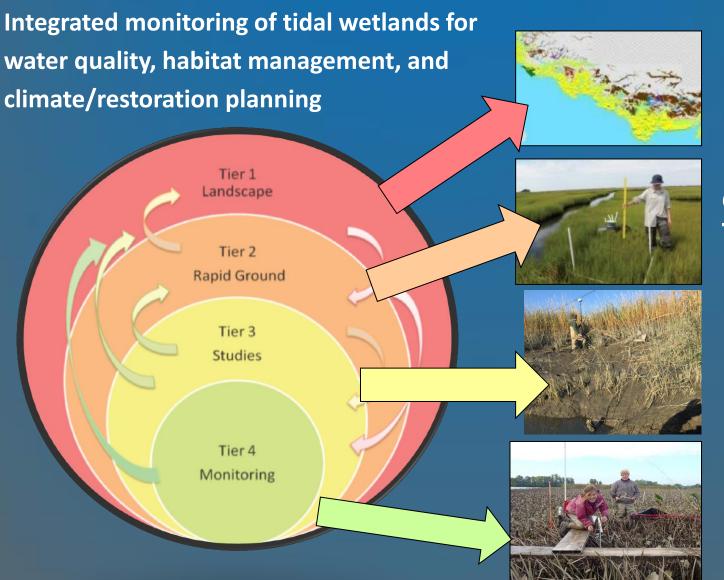
### **MACWA Central Questions:**

- 1. Are wetlands keeping up with sea level rise?
- 2. What are the spatial and temporal variation in wetland structure and function over time?
- Are plant zones and morphology changing over time?
- Are elevations and topography changing over time?
- Is plant productivity above- and belowground changing and how does it contribute to accretion?
- How does water and soil quality relate to accretion and change over time?
- Is there a change in faunal abundance over time?



#### **EPA<sup>+</sup> Multi-Tiered Wetlands Monitoring Framework**





Remote Sensing

Ground-Truthing

Intensive Studies

SSIM Monitoring

#### Mid Atlantic Tidal Rapid Assessments (MidTRAM)

MidTRAM protocol uses high resolution variables that help to predict stress responses and relationships.

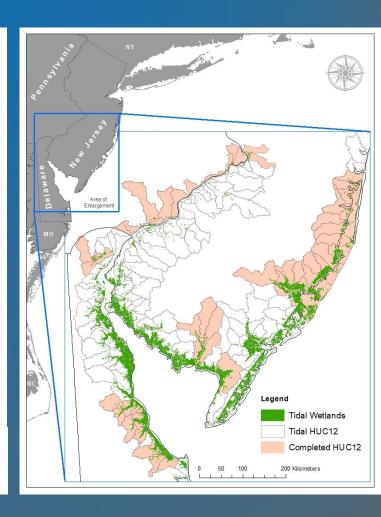
The suite of variables collected represent four categories important for the maintenance of a wetland.

Attribute Group	Scored Metrics	
	% of Assessment area perimeter	
	with 5m-Buffer	
Buffer and	Average Buffer Width	
Landscape	Surrounding development	
	Landscape Condition within 250m	
	Barriers to Landward Migration	
Hydrology	Ditching & Draining	
	Fill & Fragmentation	
	Diking & Restriction	
	Point Source	
Habitat	Bearing Capacity	
	Vegetative Obstruction	
	Number of Plant Layers	
	% of Non-native co-dominant plant	
	species	
	% Cover Invasive Plants	

#### **MACWA MidTRAM Sampling to Date**

RAM Site	# HUC12s	Tidal Wetland Area within HUCs (ha*)	% of HUC that is Tidal Wetlands	# Points	% Tidal Wetland Area Assessed**
PA tidal	<b>1</b> 0	517.2	2.0%	30	0.0 <b>41</b> %
Crosswicks	1	305.3	3.5%	30	0.069%
Christina	3	<b>1</b> 222.6	6.2%	30	0.017%
St. Jones	2	3 <b>1</b> 20.5	13.4%	30	0.00 <b>7</b> %
Murderkill	4	3964.8	<b>14</b> .3%	30	0.005%
Mispillion	3	5 <b>1</b> 30. <b>4</b>	25.9%	34	0.005%
Broadkill	3	6224.3	22.4%	37	0.004%
Maurice	5	4385.6	<b>1</b> 0.0%	30	0.005%
Dennis	1	3 <b>821</b> .6	<b>17</b> .3%	30	0.005%
North BB	7	<b>251</b> 2.3	4.2%	30	0.008%
South BB	5	62 <b>8</b> 9. <b>1</b>	14.2%	30	0.003%
Mullica	5	12874.8	24.4%	<b>1</b> 5	0.001%

Hectare =  $1.0 \times 10^4 \text{ meters}^2$ 



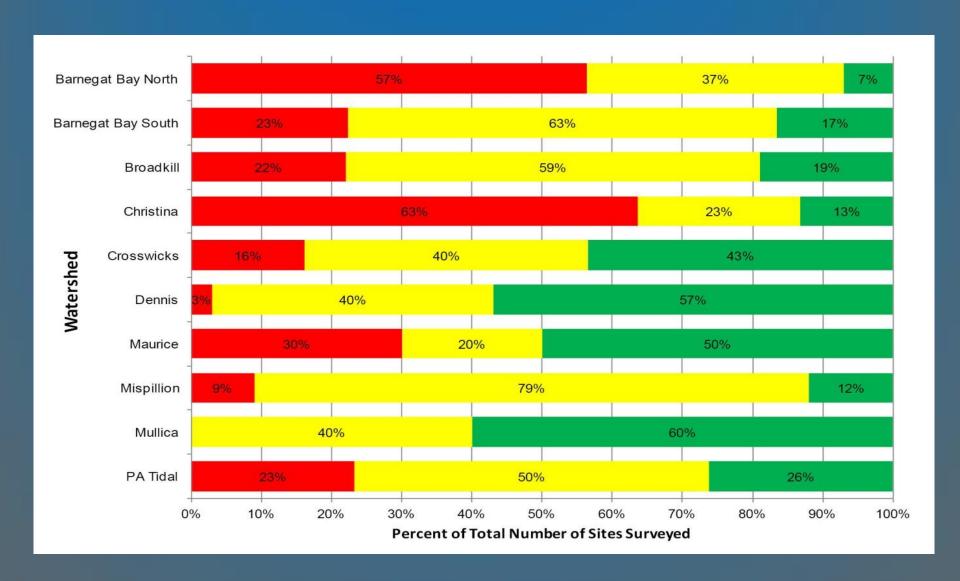
131 HUC12s with tidal habitats in DE, NJ, PA (38, 81, 12, resp.)

> 49 HUC12s have been assessed via RAM, or 37.4%

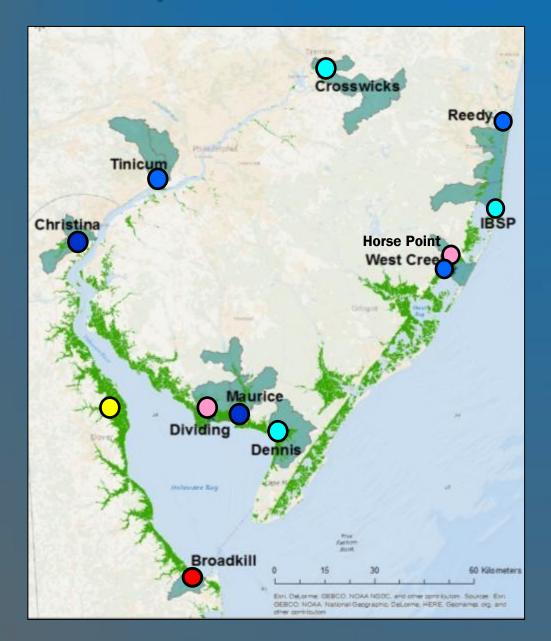
 $<sup>^{\</sup>star\star}$  Area assessed is full 250 buffer (~0.0069 ha) multiplied by the number of RAM points assessed



#### MidTRAM Overall Comparative Summary



## **Site Specific Intensive Monitoring (SSIM)**



12 SSIM Stations installed

Monitoring progress:

3 stations in 2011
7 stations in 2012
9 stations in 2013

12 stations in 2014

Tidal Wetlands
SSIM Station 2010
SSIM Station 2011
SSIM Station 2012
SSIM Station 2014
DNERR Station

## **SSIM Metrics**

#### **Elevation and Accretion**









#### **Plant Biomass**



**Algal Biomass** 

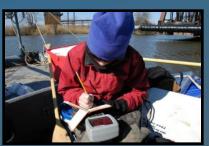


#### **Plant community**



**Soil and Water Chemistry** 





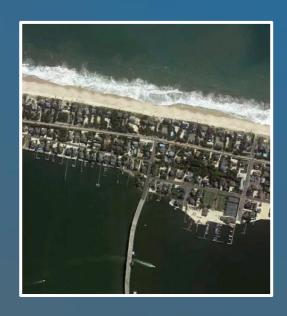


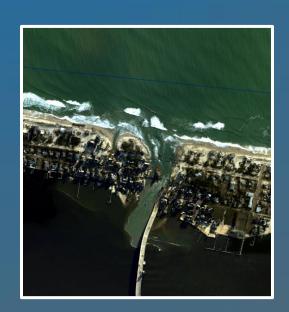
## Initial SSIM Findings (2011-2013):

- Accretion and elevation change are temporally variable, on the order of millimeters per year.
- A majority of SSIM sites are experiencing net erosion
- Barnegat Bay wetlands start at a low elevation making them more vulnerable to SLR ≈ 3.99 mm/year
- Barnegat marshes have Low to Moderate TSS and are near the threshold level - (Northern Bay wetlands our most vulnerable site)
- IBSP has decreasing elevations and internal conversion to mudflats

## Post Sandy Note:

Despite prolonged and record flooding in Barnegat Bay during Hurricane Sandy in October and the nor'easter one week later, there was no evidence of sediment deposition or subsequent accretion following the storms





#### Intensive Studies – Tier 3



Ecosystem Service Studies:

N removal, levee-building in salt marshes, Carbon Sequestration

Living Shoreline Tactics:

New hybrids to boost coastal wetland resilience

Marsh Futures (Vulnerability Mapping):

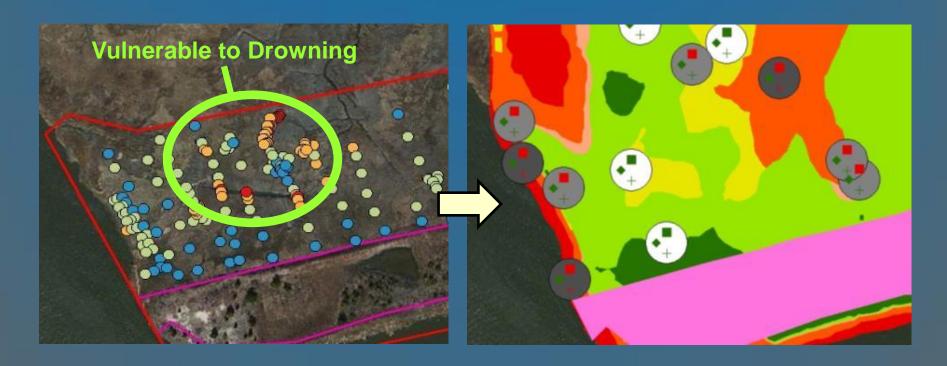
Elevation capital and BMP mapping

## **Vulnerability Maps – Marsh Futures**

Combine data on plant growth ranges and elevation

**Elevation Capital Mapping** 

Weighted measures adjusted elevations



## **Marsh Futures Maps**

Where will various investments yield greatest outcomes?

What should be the sequence of interventions?



#### **NEXT STEPS**

- On-going Data Synthesis
  - Comparative data analyses and management recommendations
  - -Continue refinement of SSIM and MidTRAM

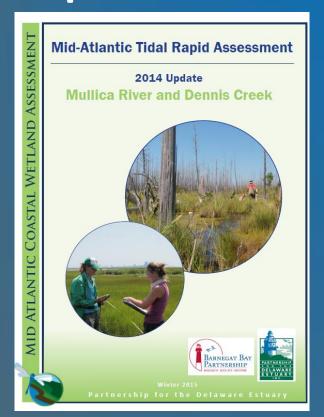


#### Translation

- Rank stressor priorities by watershed
- Recommendations for coastal managers
- Restoration priorities (e.g. marsh futures)
- Training and assistance
- Public E/O
- Link to performance monitoring of resilience projects
- SSIM Mid-TRAM Cross Comparison

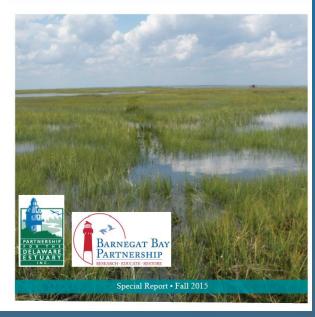


## Reports





Factors Governing the Vulnerability of Coastal Marsh Platforms to Sea Level Rise





Monitoring and Assessment of Representative Tidal Wetlands of the Delaware Estuary

A publication of the Partnership for the Delaware Estuary; A National Estuary Program

Final Report for The United States Environmental Protection Agency

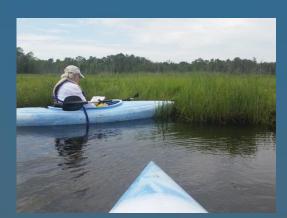
#### Citizen Science and Outreach

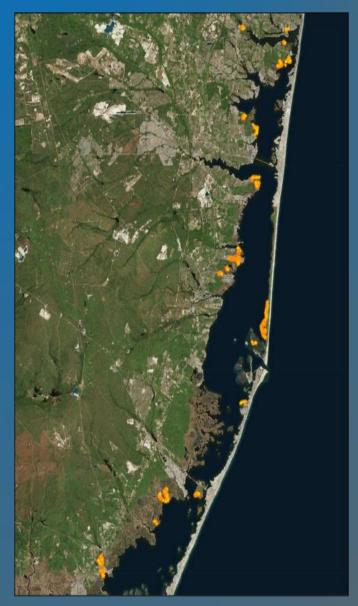


#### 2015 Pilot Year

**40 Volunteers, 650 Points Taken** 20 miles (35 km) Paddled an Assessed

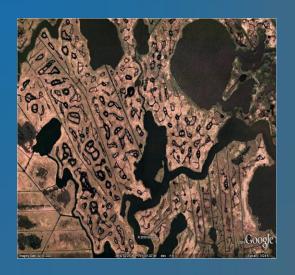






## Long Term Needs and Gaps

- Continue & expand long term SSIM
- Impact of OWMM in BB
- Continue to link together other research and assessment activities e.g. WQ Monitoring networks, NRCS Subaquatic Soil Mapping





# We Thank the Individuals and Organizations Who Have Assisted in the Field, with Workshops, and in Workgroups And We Are Grateful to Our Primary Funders since our Inception



EPA Regions 2 and 3
EPA Headquarters
EPA National Estuary Program
EPA Climate Ready Estuaries
DE Dept. of Natural Resources
Environ. Control
Natural Lands Trust

NJ Coastal Management Program
NJ Dept. of Environ. Protection
PA Coastal Management Program
DuPont Clear into the Future
Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation
New Jersey Recovery Fund
The Nature Conservancy
The Sunoco Foundation



## June 18 - July 5, 2016 on the Barnegat Bay!

The Barnegat Bay Partnership is looking for paddling enthusiasts to help collect data about the shorelines of Barnegat Bay. Anyone who has a kayak, canoe, or stand-up paddle board can participate as a citizen scientist. Spend just a few hours on the water (anytime between June 18th and July 5th) recording some basic information at a series of points along your trip and you can help us reach our goal.

#### TRAINING DATES:

#### JUNE 8

6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Tuckerton Seaport (Hunting Shanty) 120 West Main Street Tuckerton, NJ 08087

JUNE 9 6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Ocean County College Southern Education Center (Room 117) 195 Cedar Bridge Road Manahawkin, NJ 08050

#### JUNE 13

6:30 - 8:30 p.m. Toms River Library (Hometown Dairy Room) 101 Washington Street Toms River, NJ 08753



#### For more information or to register,

visit bbp.ocean.edu/pages/380.asp

Questions? Email Paddle4theEdge@gmail.com





